THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1837. [NO. 9374

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship Severn, *Captain H. Wake*, of 600 tons register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and has a surgeon attached. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to the commander at their office.—Bombay, 27th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have quick dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.*—Bombay, 28th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Eucles; Captain *Smith*. For passage, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 28th Feb. 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The *Good Success, W. Durant*, Commander; will leave this place with all despatch. For freight of opium only, apply to *Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co.*—Bombay, 28th February, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The fast sailing ship Helen, Captain *G. Setford*. Will be dispatched positively on the 5th March, for China. Apply at the office of Messrs *Nasservanjee Pestonjee* opposite the Apollo Cotton screws.—Bombay, 28th Feb. 1837.

THE fast sailing Portuguese Bark Volunteer, of 226 tons, will be dispatched to Cochin and Singapore by the commencement of the next month. Should any one therefore wish to freight or load the same, apply to Captain *L. D'Encarnaçao* in the Fort, Church lane.—Bombay, 27th February, 1837.

SHOTTON AND CO'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given, that a dividend of 5 ₱ cent will be paid at my office, on and after the 6th day March, between the hours of eleven and three.

S. D. Murray.—*Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.*

—Rampart row, 27th. February, 1837.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Half-yearly average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Australasia, within the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, from the 11th April, to the 10th Octobet 1836, inclusive.

Published pursuant to the Royal Charter of Incorporation.

Notes in circulation, not bearing interest..	25,181	19	11
Bills in circulation, not bearing interest..	5,804	10	9
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing interest			
Balances due to other Banks.....	162	15	4
Cash deposited, not bearing interest.....	61,714	0	4
Cash deposited, bearing interest.....	56,535	10	5
Total Liabilities within the Colonies....£	149,398	16	9
Gold, Silver, and other Metals.....	93,488	3	10
Landed Property.....	1,307	13	10
Bills of other Banks			
Balances due from other Banks.....	1,230	12	9
Debts due to Bank, including Notes, Bills, &c.....	232,500	19	0
Total Assets within the Colonies.....£	328,527	9	5

(Signed) G. Kinnear,—*Inspector.*
McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.
Agents to the Bank of Australasia.

Bombay, 25th Feb., 1837.

SUPPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of the goods and chattles, of *Maria de Souza Seráo*, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, may granted to *Oswald William Ketterer, Esquire*, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the said supreme court with the last Will and Testament and the codicil thereto annexed, limited to the purposes of a certain suit about to be instituted on the Equity Side of the said Court respecting certain charitable bequests in the said codicil contained; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1837.

Henry Collins,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo-se recorrido á Suprema Corte de Judicatura de Bombaim, para que se conçeda a administraçam dos bens e fazenda de *Maria de Souza Serram* defunta, habitante Portugueza sida de Bombay, ao Cavalheiro *Oswald William Ketterer, Esq. Registrar* da dita Suprema Corte, segundo o seu testamento a condicilio annexo, e peloque respeita somente á certa demanda de libello, que se vai por relativemente a certas deixas pois, que constam do dito codicilio.—Faz-se saber d'isso a todas as pessoas interessadas.—27 de Fevereiro, 1837.

Henry Collins,—*Procurador do supplicante.*

NOTICE.---The interest of *Mr. Andrew Johnstone*, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th June last.

Jardine Matheson & Co.

Canton, 24th November, 1836.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of

Edmond Bibby and Co,

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co., of London, may be seen at the office of

Edmond Bibby and Co.

Rampart row, 27th Feb. 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Alsop's Beer of October last; just landed from the *Eucles*, Rs 70 ₱ Hhd.

Rampart, row 28th Feb. 1837.

FOR SALE.—The Bombay Calendar and Almanac, with an Indian Calendar attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 28th Feb. 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.—No XXV. of the Quarterly Army List; corrected up to the 31st January, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 28th February, 1837.

SODA WATER, 4½ Rs per dozen. Effervescing ærated Lemonade 4½ Rs per dozen, very highly approved of.—1½ Rs per dozen allowed for empty bottles when returned.—Mr. J. Treacher, Chemist and Druggist.—Meadow Street, Bombay, Fort.

STRAYED.—On the evening of Thursday last—A strong made Bull Terrier, white, with two brown spots on the head, and a large scar on the right shoulder; answering to the name of "Tumbler:" who ever will bring the same to Cardiff Castle on the verge of the Esplanade will, if necessary, be handsomely rewarded.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. Alexander, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's rooms on Wednesday the 22d February 1837.

Col. D. Barr, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were balloted for, and duly elected Members of the Society:—J. Falconer, Esq. the Revd. R. Ward, J. L. Jenkins, Esq. and H. Gordon, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as Members:—James Erskine, Esq. and T. Cardwell, Esq.

Read a letter from W. H. Wathen, Esq. Chief Secretry to Government, presenting to the Society by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in the name of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following valuable works to be preserved in the Library:—

Rotuli Literarum Patentium.....	.....In	1	vol.
" Clausarum.....		1	do.
Rotulum Patentium et Clausarum.....		1	
Inquisitionum in Officio		2	
Ducatus Lancastrii Pars Prima.....		1	
" Quarta		1	
Valor Ecclesiasticus appendix et Indices..		4	
" vols. 1 to		5	
Rotuli Hundredorum.....		2	
Manuscripts in the Harlaix Collection.. 1 to		4	
Nazarum inquisitiones.....		1	
Rotulorum Originalum..		2	
Manuscripts in the Lansdowne..		1	
Calendar to Pleadings	vol.	2d.	
The Acts of Parliament..... vols. 2 to		11	
Fodera ..vol. 1 Pars 1st H. 3d from 1066 to		1272	
Fodera .. " 1 " 2d E. 1 " 1272 "		1307	
Fodera .. " 2 " 1st E. 2 " 1307 "		1327	
Fodera .. " 2 " 2d E. 3 " 1327 "		1344	
Fodera .. " 3 " 1st E. 3 " 1344 "		1361	
Fodera .. " 3 " 2d E. 3 " 1361 "		1377	
Domesday Book..... .. .vols. 1 and		2	
Festa de Nevill.....		1	
Statutes of the Realm. Alphabetical Index..		1	vol.
" Charters of Liberties ...		1	do.
" Chronicle Index		1	do.
" Vol. 4 part 1			
" Vol. 4 part 2			
" Vols. 2, 3. 5. 6. 7. 8. and		9.	
Parliamentary Writs 1 vol.			
" Vol. 2d. Div. 1			
" Vol. 2d. " 2			
" Vol. 2d. " 3			

Reports and Proceedings of the Commissioners of Ireland from 1810 to 1815 —1816 to 1820 —1821 to 1825.

Proceedings in Chancery 2. Elizabeth. Vols. 1 and 2

Report from Commissioners on Public Records 1810 to 1812

Placita de Quo Warrants Ed. 1. 2. 3. In 1 vol.

Rotuli Scotio, vols. 1 and 2.

Domesday Supplement, vol. 4.

Inquisitionum Post Mortem Calendarium, vols. 1 to 4.

Domesday Index, vol. 3d.

Registrum Magin Sigilli In 1 vol.

Placitorum Abbreviatio E. 1 and 2—1.

Rotuli Curio Regis. Vols. 1 and 2.

Sir H. Ellis's introduction and Indices to Domesday vols 1 and 2.

Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England. Vols. 1 to 5.

Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus, 1 vol.

Excerpta de Rotulis Finuim, 1.

Rotuli Selecti, 1 vol.

Fines. In 1 vol.

Rotuli Normanio, 1 vol.

Memoria da Commissao dos arquivos dæ grain Bretanta In a pamphlet.

Record Commission Scotland, 1 vol.

Lettres sur la Courde la Chancellerio, 1 vol.

A Letter to Chas. Purton Cooper, Esq. in a pamphlet.

Substance of a Speech of C. P. Cooper, Esq. in do.

Public Records—the Public advantages, in do.

La Commission des Archives, in do.

Resolved that the Hon'ble the Governor by requested to convey to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the best thanks of the Society for their munificient and valuable donation to the Library.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday the 29th March next.

RETIRING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir.—The following letter was sent this day to the Madras *Spectator*: as the subject bears upon the Bombay Army the same as the Madras, oblige me by inserting it in your paper.

I remain, &c.
"Uncle John."

Secunderabad, 16th February, 1837.

COPY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Sir.—As the Army are agitating that scheme for a "Retiring Fund" called, by courtesy, the *Bombay plan*, I ask some consideration for the following view of the subject, as it ought to be rejected without delay; and be no longer (as it has for years been) a bar to promotion, which it would still *retard* rather than accelerate in many regiments, were it carried into effect.

The Bangalore meeting propose to buy seven line steps yearly (giving for each a bonus of twenty-seven thousand rupees). We *now* have (vide Nil Desperandum's letter twenty fifth January) twenty seven officers to retire in ten years, or about two and a half a year. *All these* will now take the bonus, leaving us gainers of four and a half per annum: as we have by the same authority six and a half deaths annually among the Lieutenant Colonels, it is not too much to say, that out of the four and a half line steps gained by purchase, we should from among *them* on an average, have had half a step by death. The true balance in favor of the Army is therefore only four: there being fifty four regiments it will take thirteen and a half years for each regiment to gain one clear extra step by the operation of the Fund, and if in any regiment there is *one* Major or Captain who *but* for the proposed bonus would *now* retire. and is induced by the hope of obtaining it to remain in the service, *that* regiment will not benefit by the Fund until it has been established *twenty seven years!!* Should two old officers from the same cause linger on in the service, the proposed Fund would be to that regiment of the greatest detriment,

I will now show how old an officer must be, and the time he is required to serve, before he can obtain any benefit from this worse than useless Fund.

An officer entering the service will be an Ensign.....	5	years.
Lieutenant.	14	
Captain.....	12	
Major.....	5	
He obtains the bonus after being a Lieutenant Colonel.....	5	
To come out and go home.....	1	
Total.....	42	service.
He entered the service as a Cadet at..	18	
Total of his age.	60	years.

Now I ask, is it worth the Army's while to give so large a bonus as twenty seven thousand Rupees for a line step from a man who has served so long in India and is of such an advanced age; or is it to the advantage of an individual to subscribe to a Fund for the chance of obtaining that bonus at so remote a period? *for he must remain in the service not being permitted to retire in anticipation;* and is likely to have his regimental promotion retarded by his Captain's being forced and induced to remain when he would otherwise have retired.

In what consists the great difference between the "Bombay Plan" and that circulated by the authority of Government? (vide G. O. C. C. 19th April, 1833.) It was compiled by Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Steuart, and four officers, and was disapproved of by the Army. By it we were to buy six and a fraction line steps instead of seven: the bonus was to be confined to Lieutenant Colonels and the senior Majors: now it is to be offered to the Majors if the Lieutenant Colonels do not take it: the bonus and subscriptions were much the same, the minimum is now somewhat less. In 1833 we rejected so useless a plan; do not let us in 1837 stultify ourselves by establishing the same, tho' under the plausible idea that it has been adopted by the Bombay Army.

The scale of payments in the Bombay Plan is unjust in the extreme. For example: when a Major is bought out, every one contributes according to the supposed benefit, and where the senior Captain pays 10,000 Rupees the junior is called upon for only 500. Again the senior lieutenant pays 2,000, the junior 100; but in the proposed plan the seniors and juniors in rank pay all alike, tho' the prospect of its being any benefit to the latter, even if they live, is very distant. I would propose the following scale which, to the junior in rank, is five per cent on his regimental pay and allowances: the donations recoverable from officers promoted are the same as proposed by the Bombay fund, and which do not appear too heavy.

Proposed scale of payments and donations.

			Rupees.
27 Lieutenant Colonels at	each	100 Rupees	2,700
27 Senior Majors.....	do..	70.....	1,890
27 Junior Majors.....	do..	50.....	1,352
54 First Captains.....	..at each	40.....	2,140
54 Second do.....	do..	35.....	1,890
54 Third.. do.....	do..	30.....	1,620
54 Fourth..do.....	do..	25.....	1,350
54 Fifth... do.....	do..	20.....	1,080
54 First Lieutenants.....	at..	19.....	1,026
54 Second....do.....	do..	18.....	972
54 Third.....do.....	do..	17.....	918
54 Fourth....do.....	do..	16.....	864
54 Fifth.....do.....	do..	15.....	810
54 Sixth..... do.....	do..	14.....	756
54 Seventh....do.....	do..	13.....	702
54 Eighth....do.....	do..	12.....	648
54 First Ensigns.....	do..	13.....	702
54 Second..do	do..	12.....	648
54 Third....do.....	do..	11.....	594
54 Fourth..do.....	do..	10.....	540
Total for one month, Rupees.			23,200
			12
Total for twelve months, Rupees.			2,78,400

The number of officers promoted in 1835 and 1836 were about each year as follows: to which fourteen must be added to each class for the extra steps by the operation of a proper retiring fund.

					Donations on each promotion.	Rupees.
Majors promoted to Lieutenant Colonels.....	10	add	14	24	1310	31,440
Captains do..Major..	14	do.	14	28	1070	29,960
Lieutenants do..Captains	30	do.	14	49	300	14,400
Ensigns... do..Lieuts..	45	do.	14	59	45	2,655
Total of donations on promotion....						78,455
Total of subscription.....						2,78,400
Total of subscriptions and donations.						3,56,855
Fourteen minimums at three thousand Rs. each.						42,000
Grand total of receipts.....						3,98,855
Fourteen Bonusses at 25,000 Rupees each, deduct.....						3,50,000
To cover expences and to grant extra Bonusses balance in favor of the Fund.....						48,855

Tho' subscriptions on the above scale may appear large, we must make something more than a nominal sacrifice, if we wish to have an effective retiring fund. One to this extent would give one clear extra step every four years. It will be said the Court of Directors sanctioned the buying of only six steps. I am convinced they were not aware the little or no advantage that number would be to the Army, for the Medical officers, who are but one fourth of us, yearly granted four annuities; we should therefore give sixteen. The Court would not object to a Fund to this extent as it would prevent the buying out of Majors.

I see no reason why officers in Europe should not pay the same subscriptions to a Retiring Fund as those in India. They might, when in England, pay half the balance on their return.

The bonus should be offered to officers according to their *seniority of service* and *not* of rank. Every one may then make certain of having the bonus by a given time; whereas, if it is granted according to rank, the lucky, like Majors Williams, Green and others, will have the means of returning to Europe years sooner than those unfortunate Captains Cameron, Moberly, Hitchins, Snell, who have been twice as long in the service; and giving the bonus to these old officers would make a step in those regiments which the most require it: not permitting officers to retire in anticipation of the bonus is the worst feature of the Bombay Plan, and the minute by the Belgaum Committee clearly points out its mischief, and ought to have caused the removal of that objectionable rule.

By the rise in the exchange on London, 25,000 Rupees will now produce 2,603 £, being more by 200 £ than 27,000 Rupees would have produced when the fund was proposed in 1833; and 27,000 Rupees was the intended bonus then fixed upon, and tho' the avaricious may and will say the bonus is too small, I consider it generously ample and, added to an officer's retiring pay, it will enable him to live in Europe as well as a moderate man would desire.

The minimum might be fixed for the first four years at 3,000 Rupees; the next four at 5,000 and afterwards at 7,000.

If we cannot have a retiring fund that will give us yearly a quarter of a step per regiment, we ought at once to *quash all agitation on the subject*, as it only induces old field officers who now intend to retire from carrying into effect so laudable an intention.

In conclusion. the agitated scheme, even if altered as I propose, is entirely on a wrong principle; and the best and only good "Retiring Fund" would be one founded on the principles of the Civil, which might be done by deducting five per cent from pay and allowances, and fixing the maximum at 13,000 Rupees: military life not being so valuable as Civil, a fund so formed would allow as many as pleased to retire on an annuity of 250 £ after twenty two years actual service in India.

I remain, &c.
Uncle John.

Secunderabad, 16th. Feb. 1837.

P. S. If it is fixed that the bonus shall be given according to *service*, the 54 Captains who entered the service first must pay the subscription mentioned for the 54 Senior Captains and so on in proportion, it will then happen that some Captains will pay as Majors, and Majors as Captains, but the bonus will be given to all in their proper places.

HAMALLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir.—I hear endless complaints on all sides, regarding the want of some arrangement among the hack palanquins in Bombay, and in Saturday's *Gazette* there was a letter from a correspondent recommending the adoption of the Bengal system of ticketing both Palanquins and Hamals in the manner of the coaches, chairmen, &c. in London.

To this very good suggestion, I would add, that a list of distances might be drawn out, for the performance of which the number of bearers ought to be regulated as well as the remuneration to be paid them. This *nerick* might very well, I should think, be added to the duties of the Clerk to the Markets, as the Magistrates appear to have no time to spare.

Some small sum exacted from every set of bearers on receiving their tickets, and fines levied upon them for the infringement of the regulations, would in part meet the expence of an addition to the salary of the Clerk to the Markets, which need not be very great, as the duties could only be troublesome at first. Excuse haste. You or some of your numerous correspondents will probably improve upon this

Bombay, 27th February, 1837. Suggestion.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY, FRIDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

FIRST RACE.—A Forced Handicap for all horses that have won public money during the meeting, Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 100 each. 2 miles.

Mr. Etrick's	W. A. H.	Orelio	8 1 2..2
Mr. Etrick's	C. A. H.	Abbotsford	8 5..5
Mr. Chifney's	G. A. H.	General	8 3..1
Mr. Forrester's	G. A. H.	The Prince	8 3..4
Mr Forrester's	G. A. H.	The Young Govr.	8 4..7
Sir Harry's	C. A. H.	Villager	8 0..3
Mr. Francis'	C. A. H.	Gladiator	8 0..6

Time.—0 56, 1 3, 1 0, 1 1.—Total 4—0.

SECOND RACE.—A plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund, for the beaten horses of the season, to be handicapped by the Stewards—1½ mile and a distance; heats.—Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Holmes'	W. A. H.	Chawb	8 7..2 2
Major Daly's	G. A. H.	Sir Robert	8 4..1 1

Time. First heat.—0 18, 1 1, 1 0, 0 59.—Total 3—18.
Second do.—0 18, 1 1, 0 58, 1 2.—Total 3—19.

REMARKS—WINNERS.—Orelio, though carrying the highest weight, went off at score, followed by Young Governor and Villager. After passing the stand, Gladiator came out from the rest, and rated it with Orelio: at the back of the course the horses were sadly *tailed off*, but near the 2 mile post the General came forward, cut down Gladiator and Orelio with the greatest ease, and won with a strong pull on him in four minutes.

BEATEN.—Both heats alike.—The horses well together, and Chawb brought to the whip, which *told*, but not sufficiently.

E. ANSTRUTHER.—*See*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major Reynolds, Staff, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Surgeon John McAndrew. H. M's. 40th Regt., from England.
Lieut. R. Shaw, B. E. Regt. from do.
Ensign W. J. Boyé, 23d Regt. N. I. from Mahableshwar.
Capt. C. Benbow, 15th Regt. N. I. from Kattywar.
Surgeon C. Collier, staff, from Deesa.
Colonel Baddeley, Bengal Army, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon Carstairs, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. Hart, 19th N. I. to do.
Lieut. Dennis, 5th N. I. to do.
Assist. Surgeon Weatherhead, to Sholapoor.
Capt. Corsellis, staff, to Poonah.
Ensign Postans, do. to Bhooj.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Kalludghee, on the 22d instant, the lady of Captain Houghton James, 11th Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

At Poonah, on Sunday, the 26th February, the lady of Captain Woodhouse, Deputy Judge Advocate General P. D. A. of a daughter.

At Byculla, on the 26th instant, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Montefiore, of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25th.—Ship Severn, Henry Wake, Master, from London 20th October, 1836.

Passengers.—Mr. Shaw, Miss McAndrew, Miss S. McAndrew, Doctor McAndrew, H. M's. 40th Regt. Lieut. Shaw, B. E. Regt. Master John McAndrew, Master Duncan McAndrew, and 1 servant, John Dyer, private H. M's. 40th.

—Do.—Barque Amelia, J. D. Miller, Master, from Madeira, 14th October, 1836.

Do. 26th.—Barque Lonach, John Seager, Master, from Calcutta 22d January, 1837.

—Do.—Brig Hamoodey, Essoob, Naiquedah, from Surat 24th February 1837.

Passenger.—Mr. Sutherland and 5 servants.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 25th.—Barque Ruparell, William Butler, Master, to Cannanore, and Calcutta.

Passenger.—C. Davis, Esq.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Brig of War—Tigris, and Sloop Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, William, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn and Amelia.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Colombo, Nassary, Janet, Burong, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Resolution, Futtay Salam, Shannon, Sultana, Dowlutt Persaud, Lonach and Hamoody.
STEAMER.—Indus
AMERICAN.—Barbara.
ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1837.

We beg to bring to the attention of the authorities the letter of our correspondent, SUGGESTION, which touches on a subject of minor import, but still one affecting the convenience of a numerous class of the frequenters of this place, and therefore entitled to consideration.

While re-reading the article on Steam Communication with India, in the Asiatic Journal for October, a portion of which we gave in our last number, and the preceding remainder of which will be found in our extracts of to day, the *Calcutta Courier* of the 15th instant, came in, which to our very great astonishment, contains in its leader the following piece of information. "Not so reasons a more intelligent writer in the Asiatic Journal, who we are glad to learn, is at the same time a man of some influence in this important question. Sir James Carnac the Chairman of the East India Company. *He* does not see the advantage of limiting the plan to Bombay, nor does he recognise, in other parts of the London Scheme, that happy perfection which has recommended it to the unqualified adoption of the Bombay Committee." Whether this has proceeded from an ironical pen, guided by the intense distaste of the Calcutta Press, to all who have, or have had, the misfortune of being connected with this Presidency, or whether it has been written in solemn seriousness, we know not, but at the risk of sharing the fate of

'Classic Hallam, much renowned for Greek.'

in his memorable Pindaric criticism, we will venture to to stake our critical credit, against that of the *Calcutta Courier* on this occasion, and to say at once that the article in question has not been, ought not to have been, and therefore cannot have been, the production of the high-minded Sir James Carnac, and that its tone and style with its "*no great catch*" rather mark it throughout as the lucubration of a Clerk in the India House, and that too of an inferior grade, among a generally intelligent and truly respectable body of men. But setting tone and style aside, does the *Calcutta Courier* wish to convict the Chairman of the Court of Directors, (brought in to be sure on the Bombay interest) of sheer ignorance, as to a fact which ought to, and must have been within his cognizance, had he indeed been the author of the article, or has our brother—in his blind zeal—we will not say his "*senseless invective*" overlooked this passage of it "*It would not seem inequitable, therefore, that the sum should be divided into three equal portions, whereof one should be paid by the East India Company, and the remaining two by the Government of Great Britain, in consideration of the superior advantages which they will enjoy by the arrangement*" and the note appended to it by the Editor of the Asiatic Journal "*Our Correspondent does not seem to be aware that the association proposes that the King's Government should contribute £40.000, and the Company £25,000.*"

Is it credible that the Chairman of the Court of Directors could have written in ignorance of this fact, or if he had stultified himself to a far greater extent, that the Editor of the Asiatic Journal would have had the presumption to insert the article, and *then* to set him right, or the hardihood to pen this note "*We do not concur in all the views taken by our correspondent.*" Credat Judaeus Apella—But the touch-stone of the authorship may be better tried on the unworthy and insidious paragraph in which is conveyed a covert sneer at "*the ardour of mercantile men*" and a vein of inuendo at the London Association, as a mere set of capricious private individuals.

To whom, but to these same private individuals, are we indebted for the crisis which has at length been forced on our reluctant rulers, who would still fain take refuge in a see-sawing balance, of projected difficulties and doubts, through the mouth-piece of their organs. On a public question like this, however, involving matters which come home to every European denizen of India, and in which the interests of our Native Brethren are equally interwoven, it would be strange indeed, were our discernments to be extinguished by the fallacies of an Article in the Asiatic Journal. If the East India Company think fit to take upon themselves the Post office arrangements between Great Britain and India, let it be so, and let us hope that this may be done without delay; but let us have no sneers at a body of men, who, without imputing to them Utopian public spirit, have stepped forward to the task, impelled by something more than mere mercenary views. They are not mere Mr. Waghorns—at the head of their list there stands a name, which to all who know it—and well known it is—is a guarantee for prudence and for energy, in the conduct and promotion of any undertaking—and which, at the zenith of fifty seven, is not likely to be risked upon an experiment, the result of which is not to be foreseen.

MADRAS.

The Proceedings of the Meeting of Infantry officers in the Honorable Company's Service, which was held at the College Hall on Saturday last, will be found in another column—We most heartily congratulate those who are likely to be affected by it on the prospect which is there held out, that, instead of an Annuity, which we believe nobody in India does thoroughly understand, the benefit to Retiring Officers is proposed to be in the shape of a Bonus, which may be calculated by every one. We do not mean to underrate the difficulties of even the simplest plan that can be proposed—but we believe that scarcely any other calculation can be compared with the intricacy of ascertaining the value of human life, after a man has spent 25 or 30 years in India—In after years, when sufficient data shall have been accumulated, the subject will probably be reduced to as great a certainty as in the ordinary calculations of the value of life—but in the mean time we are convinced that the Annuity Offices at home will learn to their cost that a man who has stamina enough to live thirty years in India is about the most unprofitable subject that they can get hold of.—*Madras Herald, February 15.*

In speaking of the comprehensive Steam schemes we mean always to confine our remarks to expedition, and of their use for the purpose of carrying the Mails—in any other point of view they have our best wishes, provided always that there be no interference with the direct route from Suez to Bombay.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

The press of England, we rejoice to find, is without distinction of parties taking up the question of Steam Navigation to India seriously and earnestly. Among the many existing motives which are urged at home for the speedy accomplishment of this desirable object, the *Atlas* lays considerable stress upon the designs of Russia upon the British Territories in the East. "The possibility of reaching India," says that journal, "through the assistance of Persia, is no longer a speculation; the time is past for weighing the means and the difficulties. If measures be not speedily adopted to check the advance of the Czar, we shall find, when it is too late, that while we have been calculating the chances, Russia has been employed in turning them to advantage. The consideration of these circumstances gives increased moment and urgent importance to the question of Steam Communication with India, which now, more than ever, becomes a matter of paramount interest to this country." For ourselves, as we have more than once said, we are by no means inclined to give ready assent to the disastrous prophecies of the alarmists as regards Russia; but when we find from so many quarters, and from those whose habitual occupation it is to watch the signs of the times and to note the tendency and bearing of public affairs, the same warning voice and the same prognostication of communication of coming danger from the Northern Potentates, it would be the extreme of arrogance on our parts, to treat these apprehensions with contempt. We insert in another column the article from the *Atlas*, from which we have made the above extract, by which it will be seen, that the journal, which is a very influential one at home, seems to consider the danger to be apprehended to India, from the intriguing and self aggrandising spirit of the Russian Government, to be more than problematical. There are those we well know, whom long experience and high station, and practical acquaintance with the whole of India's complicated policy, have rendered most competent to judge, who consider our existence in the cast, but as the dwelling of the wine-grower on the fertile side of Vesuvius; and if the internal elements of destruction, are to be apprehended, in combination with the external hostility, and secret intrigue of powerful but covert enemies, it is impossible that the local government, or the home, can take too many precautions, or call into action too many sources of power, or too many means of concentration of energy. If to meet the ambitious designs of a foreign potentate, or internal combination, be opposed the miserable spirit of monopoly, jealous of bringing India never to England, from whence must be drawn her defences, India may be snatched from us even more rapidly than it has been acquired. If the Court of Directors palter with the question of Steam Navigation they are only India's worst enemies, but the Company's, for the jog-trot days of despotism as well as of improvement, are gone, and *en avant* is the universal maxim; except, perhaps, in the House of Lords, and the India House. Although, therefore, as we said before, we are not easily to be made alarmists in respect of Russian invasion, yet, to those who scoff at, and ridicule such a notion, we cannot refrain from offering a remark, which, although conveyed in quaint language, is, from an authority which, we apprehend, no Englishman will scorn, if he knows it; and, who the authority is, we leave the well-read commentator on the history of Baber to point out to his readers—"So it seemeth men doubt, lest time is become past children and generation; wherein contrariwise, we see commonly the levity and unconstancy of men's judgments, which, till a matter be done, wonder that it can be done; and, as soon as it is done, wonder that it was no sooner done; as we see in the *expedition of Alexander into Asia, which at first was prejudged as a vast and impossible enterprize*; and yet after it pleaseth Livy to make no more mote of it than this; *Nil aliud quam bene ausus est, vana contemnere*: and the same happened to Columbus in the Eastern navigation."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 14.*

The Bombay papers received to-day are full of the Steam and Bank questions, which we shall separately notice, referring to our Bombay head for further particulars.

The published letter of the Calcutta Committee to Major Head appears to have produced much excitement among the *exclusives* of Bombay. The Steam Committee of that presidency immediately made it the groundwork of another address to the London Committee in order, as they say, to remove the erroneous impressions it was calculated to produce, especially as to the relative importance of the trade of the two places. The statement they have inserted in *their* letter to Major Head makes it appear that Bombay has already advanced very considerably beyond Calcutta in the amount both of its imports and of its exports. We should like to see the particulars, for we suspect the excess to be only apparent, especially in the exports, the official valuation of 100 Rs. upon Indigo causing our exports this year to be undervalued full a Crore of Rupees in the article alone. But be that as it may, the rapid growth of the commerce of Bombay must be a source of high gratification to every friend of India. In that opinion we heartily concur with the Editor of the *Bombay Courier*; but in the rest of his remarks we see nothing but senseless invective. He supposes that on this side of India the prosperity of Bombay is looked upon with a jealous eye—by whom? "If Bombay should become the New York, or Madras the New Orleans of India, does it follow that Calcutta is to degenerate into a Kentucky back settlement!" Most assuredly not, and indeed if the decline of Calcutta in her relative importance is only to date from Madras becoming the *New Orleans* of India (a New Orleans without a river!) there is no great cause of apprehension for our supremacy:

"We do not mean to contend that some five or six years hence, (as hinted in Major Head's letter), that the leading features of the comprehensive scheme may not come into operation, provided that the less costly plan shall pay so well that an encouragement is held out to convey passengers in very powerful and therefore expensive vessels from Bengal direct to Suez, with depots at the Maldives and Socotra,—this will be the *natural* end of the full success of Major Head's plan in a pecuniary point of view,—on the principle of Mr. Puff that "nothing is *unnatural* that is not physically impossible."—Thus has Mr. Greenlaw attempted to begin at the end of the scheme—and has thus put a period to his steam functions and those of his committee."

"Othello's occupation's gone," Mr. Greenlaw, and your Committee may dissolve themselves forthwith. Is it not written into the *Bombay Courier*? If that does not satisfy you, look at the invincible arguments of the Bombay Committee. Rather strange however, that on that side of India they altogether avoid comparison of receipts and charges, when they talk of their "less costly plan," and desire us to wait till *that* pays before we pretend to ask for any thing for ourselves. The assumed economy of their limited plan is all moonshine: it is "a weak invention of the enemy," a blind or bigotted or interested pretension while Bombay is without coal of its own, and from the strength of the monsoon unable to support a steam communication throughout the year. To stand up exclusively for Bombay under such circumstances is to *make* difficulties and needlessly to hazard the success of the *speculation*. The argument about the geographical position of Bombay when fairly considered, is no better than would be the ignorant recommendation of subscribers to a canal or a rail road from one place to another, to make it straight as the crow flies—though there be a mountain between them; or the folly of a stage coach proprietor who, to gain a few miles in a long journey would sacrifice the passenger fares of several large cities intermediate. Not so reasons a more intelligent writer in the *Asiatic Journal*, who, we are glad to learn, is at the same time a man of some influence in this important question—Sir James Carnac, the Chairman of the East India Company. *He* does not see the advantage of limiting the plan to Bombay, nor does he recognize in other parts of the London scheme that happy perfection which has recommended to the unqualified adoption of the Bombay Committee. Comparing it with the Bengal plan, he says:

"Though the proposal of both association may be stated generally to be the establishment of steam communication between India and England, the mode of effecting it proposed at Calcutta was far more comprehensive than that recently suggested in London, inasmuch as the former embraced both sides of India, and especially the seat of the supreme government; while the latter, by being confined to Bombay, would leave the mails, as well as the despatches, to be forwarded overland to Madras and Calcutta, subject, of course, to all the delay, danger, uncertainty, and inconvenience incidental to such a mode of transmission. This will materially reduce the expense of the contractors; and these two circumstances may be regarded as sufficient to shew, that the pecuniary advantage offered by the new plan, is only apparent. If neither his Majesty's Ministers nor the East Company have shewn that avidity for embracing this plan which its projectors desire, they may be readily excused; for, with all its pretentions, it is, to use a homely but expressive phrase, 'no great catch.'"

But he objects to both plans because neither of them go far enough, the London plan because it is exclusive for communication with Bombay, the Bengal plan because it is for a quarterly instead of a monthly packet. He objects to them both also for another reason, the reason of a statesman, that it is not a matter to be left to the chances of private management, liable to be given up any day in disgust were the *Speculation* to be a losing one—as it certainly would be in Bombay hands.

He says—

"India requires a rapid and steady mode of communication with this country. Let it be conceded to her without delay, and placed on the most efficient footing; but let it be carried into effect by those to whom the duty more especially belongs—by the East India Company."—*Calcutta Courier, Feb. 15.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Not many years have elapsed since steam-navigation was a thing only heard of in England, as an experimental novelty, a trial upon some of the inland waters of the New World. It was subsequently introduced here, and its progress has been sufficient to astonish even its most sanguine friends, if they ever pause in their active career to contemplate it. As a means of transit for passengers, it has, in a great degree, superseded all others wherever it could be introduced—it has been applied not only to river excursions and coasting trips, but voyages of considerable length are performed, over dangerous and stormy seas, with a degree of precision and certainty which may almost rival that of the best-regulated carriages upon land. This is undoubtedly an extraordinary revolution, the full effects of which, it is impossible to foretel.

The people of India, whose desire to avail themselves of the benefits of European improvement is much stronger than they usually gain credit for, have long been anxious that this rapid and certain mode of communication should be applied to facilitate the intercourse between their own country and Great Britain. It is obvious that this feeling is one which ought not to be discouraged. National pride and commercial interest unite with purer and better motives, in recommending every measure calculated to draw as closely as possible the ties which connect England with India. No people ever held in independence so noble a possession as the British empire in the East,—no country ever opened a larger and more promising field for commercial enterprize than India, especially if regarded in connexion with the vast regions of Central Asia, to which it affords a key—while the noble position which England occupies, as the centre of civilization and science, of sound learning and pure religion, pre-eminently fits her to be the instrument of widely diffusing over the Eastern world the numerous blessings which she herself enjoys. For the sake alike of England and of India, every well-wisher to the two countries must desire that their union may be close and enduring.

It has been alleged, that the wish which has been so strongly expressed in India, for the establishment of steam-communication with Europe, has not been met here in a corresponding spirit; and further, that the exertions which have been made in this country to promote the object, have been regarded by the authorities with lukewarm feelings. Such reports almost invariably arise in every case where the sanguine views of projectors encounter that delay which is necessary for calm and dispassionate consideration; and as it is in most cases impossible to give them an authoritative contradiction, they frequently gain a currency to which they have not the slightest claim. A plan is proposed for effecting a given object—it may be crude, imperfect, or in various ways objectionable, and, if so, surely the rejection or postponement of such a plan does not imply either hostility or indifference to the object which it was intended to promote. Again; a number of plans may be suggested at the same time, and each of them supported by its respective friends, with great warmth. It is clearly the duty of those who have the power of deciding, to inquire into the merits of each, and select the best; and it is equally clear that, in a question so difficult and complicated as that of the best mode of establishing steam-communication with India, considerable time must be spent in preliminary inquiries, if a sound decision is to be secured. Further: some one plan may present obvious advantages, yet it may not be easy to effect a satisfactory arrangement of its details. In all these cases, delay is necessary, in order to escape greater evils; and it is much fairer, as well as more reasonable, to ascribe the non-establishment of a steam-communication with India to the prudent caution of the home authorities in giving their sanction to any of the various plans which have been brought forward, or to the existence of honest differences of opinion as to their respective pretensions, which a short time and a little discussion will remove, than to any indisposition to forward the purpose which those plans are designed to effect. Their official acts and official declarations afford no evidence of any such feeling; as far as any evidence exists, its tendency in favourable to a different conclusion. It is surely, then, illiberal to imagine that those who have the best means of becoming acquainted with the wants and wishes of India, should be ignorant of that which is known to all the world besides; or that those who have the strongest interest in rendering India prosperous and contented, should be devoid of all care upon a subject which, at all the presidencies, and even in remote provinces, has undoubtedly excited the deepest attention. The British Indian authorities may object to the improvident and wasteful expenditure of the public money in the prosecution of ill-advised and undigested plans, or premature and desultory attempts, executed apparently without reference to any plan whatever; but the East-India Company have never been unwilling to disburse money freely, and even munificently, when there appeared a probability of thereby promoting the course of improvement in India. They may be cautious how they incur expense, and it is their duty to be so, for they are trustees, acting under a heavy moral responsibility. From the language which is frequently held on the subject, in some of the influential public prints, a stranger might be led to suppose, that the funds at the disposal of the East-India Company were their own private property, a portion of which, however, they were under some sort of imperfect obligation to part with, whenever any speculator chose to call for it,—that, by refusing to answer such calls, they were keeping the money in their own pockets for their own benefit, and thus sacrificing the public interest to their own advantage. It would be well if, before denouncing the watchfulness of the East-India Company over the revenue, men would consider the situation in which that bodystands. It is a difficult, and it is certainly not an agreeable one. If they sanction an undue expenditure, they incur, and justly, public disapprobation; if they withhold their support from any scheme, however wild, they incur, with equal certainty, the abuse of the projector and his friends. Censure must be risked, whether they bestow or refuse assent; and with the certainty of this fact before them, it is the prudent as well as the upright part, to be indifferent to blame, whatever quarter it may proceed from, being careful only not to deserve it.

The question of steam-communication with India has now assumed a position which seems to call for an early decision. Petitions to Parliament, numerously signed, have recently arrived from the various presidencies, accompanied by memorials to the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. Parliament being prorogued the petitions cannot of course be presented for several months; there is, consequently, abundant time for the consideration and settlement of the subject, without reference to any Parliamentary proceeding, if this can be effected, it would seem the most desirable course. The general authority of Parliament over the government of India must ever be maintained; but the number of Indian questions which it is necessary to submit to that tribunal is small, and none should be submitted without absolute necessity. At no time has Parliament evinced any warm interest in Indian affairs; the most trivial domestic question has always been regarded as more important than one involving the interest of millions, if those millions were *only* natives of India. This is extraordinary; for the excursive philanthropy of the English people has frequently taken very sweeping flights. The cause of the Negroes in the Western colonies excited a sensation which no domestic question ever raised. Men of the most conflicting opinion on other points were united and all home-interests were entirely forgotten. The people of India are in every respect a race far superior to the Negroes, and their claims upon our sympathies are at least equal; yet they have hitherto met them not either in the British Parliament or among the British people. This is a complaint of old standing, but never could be urged with so much reason as now. Formerly there were a few members in the House of Commons well-informed upon the interests of India, and well-disposed to promote them: at present not a single East-India Director, nor any active advocate of the East-India interest has a seat in that assembly. Far better, therefore would it be to be prepared with a matured plan before the meeting of Parliament than to leave the matter to the chance of the session, and thus ran the risk of of interference which we can scarcely expect to be beneficial, and which may be positively mischievous.

While the people of India are thus pressing the subject upon the notice of the authorities at home, the attention of the latter has been also called to it by a Company in England, who have proposed, on certain conditions, to establish a regular monthly communication between England and India This association appears to be composed principally of mercantile houses, and its formation may on this account be regarded as gratifying. It is a good sign, that the eyes of commercial men are directed towards the East, and that they think the establishment of rapid and regular means of communication an object worth some trouble and some risk. The route chosen by the Company, is that by the Red Sea: and they propose to car-

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by the Mediterranean mail, as well as the despatches, in consideration of receiving from Government and the East-India Company annually, the sum of £65,000. If this proposal were to be entertained a question would arise as to how the amount of payment should be apportioned between the British Government and East-India Company. The charge for conveying despatches to and from India, might fairly be divided between the British and the India Government because the two countries are thus [illegible] equally concerned in the establishment; but the required sum of £65-0-0 comprehends the charge for carrying the Mediterranean mails, with which the East-India Company have nothing to do. It would not seem inequitable therefore, that the sum should be divided into three equal portions, whereof one should be paid by the East-India Company, and the remaining two by the Government of Great Britain in consideration of the superior advantages which they will enjoy by the arrangement.*

But a previous question occurs. Is the proposal one which it will be advantageous to accept? Some time since, the merchants of Calcutta proposed to establish and maintain a regular communication with Europe, by means of steam-vessels of the largest size and power on condition of receiving in the first instance, a bonus of three lacs of rupees, and an annual sum of five lacs of rupees for five years. The annual demand of this association it will be seen, is less than that of their English competitors;—but the proposals differ in other respects also. The English Company require no bonus—the proposal of the Calcutta projectors involves a small outlay on this account. The English Company promise a monthly packet;—the Calcutta plan only extended to the establishment of a quarterly one. The English Company, moreover, undertake to carry the Mediterranean mail, which is a consideration for the Government of England though none for that of India, except so far as it may tend to reduce the entire expense. On the other hand, the Calcutta project embraced four principal points of communication in the East,—Point de Galle, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta; while the views of the London Company are directed to Bombay only. Further, the London association, besides their £65,000 per annum claim, as an additional source of remuneration the postage of letters; which the Calcutta plan left in the hands of Government. The Calcutta merchants also restricted the period during which they were to receive assistance from the state to five years;—their English brethren have fixed no limit to their demands upon the public purse. It is not easy to institute a comparison between the pecuniary advantages of the two plans, on account of the different grounds which they take. The postage, for instance, offers a considerable difficulty; but it is understood, that the Calcutta merchants would have been contented with three lacs annually, instead of five if the postage of letters had been granted them, and a part of the difficulty of comparison is thus removed. Three lacs of rupees, for five years, with a bonus of three lacs, may be taken, in round numers, at £180,000, which gives an average of £36,000 per annum; this is something more than half the amount required by the London Company, and as the packets of the Calcutta merchants were to be despatched only quarterly instead of monthly, the accommodation afforded would appear to be only one-third. But further consideration will shew, that both the amount of remuneration, and the extent of provision, are qualified by circumstances. The number of letters by the quarterly packets would not only be actually, but comparatively, smaller than those by the monthly packets, because, from the infrequency of their passage, it would seldom be worth while to wait for them; they would only obtain letters rendered urgent by circumstances arising at the moment of their departure. Four packets yearly would, therefore, not command one-third the amount of postage which would be realized by twelve; and this circumstance would reduce the comparative remuneration of the Calcutta projectors below that of the London Company. Again; though the proposal of both associations may be stated generally to be the establishment of steam-communication between India and England, the mode of effecting it proposed at Calcutta was far more comprehensive than that recently suggested in London, inasmuch as the former embraced both sides of India, & especially the seat of the supreme government; while the latter by being confined to Bombay, would leave the mails, as well as the despatches, to be forwarded overland to Madras and Calcutta, subject, of course, to all the delay, danger, and uncertainty, incidental to such a mode of transmission. This will materially reduce the expense of the contractors; and these two circumstances may be regarded as sufficient to shew, that the pecuniary advantage offered by the new plan, is only apparent. If neither his Majesty's Ministers nor the East-India Company have shewn that avidity for embracing this plan which its projectors desire, they may be readily excused; for, with all its pretensions, it is to use a homely but expressive phrase, "no great catch."

But even if the proposal of the London association were perfectly unexceptionable on pecuniary grounds, it is not certain that it would be advisable to commit to their hands, or any private hands, so important a trust as will be involved in the maintenance of a regular steam-communication with India. The chief objects of its establishment are the conveyance of public despatches and private letters; and these objects, especially the former, are too important to be placed at the caprice of private individuals. It may be said, that they will be bound to despatch the mails with regularity, and to comply with such other regulations as may be deemed necessary for the public benefit. This is probably intended:—the arrangements of the contracting parties will dobtless be so framed as to look well on paper or parchment; but how is conformity to them to be enforced? What control will be capable of compelling the association to provide boats of the best construction, as well as of sufficient power, and to make all other provision necessary for the due performance of the duty which they propose to undertake? The time requisite for a sea-voyage of any length cannot, like that for a journey by land, be estimated to a day; and any regulation requiring the performance of the voyages within a given term, must be either oppressive or inefficient. If the period allowed were comparatively short one, it must of necessity be frequently exceeded, and the contractors thus subjected to the penalties attached to the non-fulfilment of their undertaking; if the time were extended so as to meet the adverse chances to which such voyages are liable, we may be quite sure that no greater degree of speed would be attained than was just necessary to keep within the prescribed period. If it be answered, that the merchants will be anxious for the rapid conveyance of their own letters, and that the earnestness with which they take up the cause, is a proof that it may safely be placed in their hands; it is sufficient to reply, that the ardour of mercantile men, though easily excited, is [illegible] subject to cool, and nothing has so refrigerative an [illegible] upon that class of the community as the probability [illegible]ning loss. And this leads to another point, illustrative of the inexpediency of entrusting the matter to private persons. Steam-communication with India is an experiment, the precise result of which, no one at present can foresee:—it may become immediately profitable; it may be a source of loss for a time, and afterwards realize profit; or it may be permanently a losing concern. Even in the last case, no friend to India and its connexion with his country would wish that, for the sake of a paltry saving, so great a benefit should be withdrawn. But what would be the probable course taken by private individuals in each of the cases just enumerated? In the first that immediate profit, they would doubtless be anxious to abide by their bond, taking care at the same time to cut down the establishment to the lowest scale consistent with the probable performance of it,—and, perhaps, a little lower,—in order to render the dividend as large as possible. In the second and third cases—on the occurrence of temporary or continued loss they would either demand more money or they would throw up the contract and leave matters just as they are now. In the one case, there would be an undefined drain upon the resources of the state after it had been understood that the expense had been ascertained and fixed; in the other, it would be necessary to reconstruct the whole system upon sounder principles, after several years had probably been wasted in a fruitless and satisfactory manner. If it be worth while to establish steam-communication at all it is surely worth while to place the establishment upon a solid basis at once, instead of frittering away time and money in projects, bearing, even from their birth the marks of decay.

If the proposed communication is to be attended with loss the governments of the two countries ought to bear it as it is for the general benefit that the loss is incurred. Indeed, it is the government who must bear it should be a source of profit, there can be no reason why that profit should be transferred to private hands when it might be much more beneficially employed in aid of the Indian finances.

The mode in which a part of the remuneration is to be provided, under the new plan, is as objectionable as it is undefined. The post is an establishment which ought always as far as possible to be kept in connection with the state. All who have written upon such subjects, however widely they have differed as to the proper extent of government interference, in establishments for the public convenience, have agreed in this. The transfer, to private persons, of the entire postage of letters, without reference to its amount, is a step in departure from this sound principle. To stipulate for the conveyance of the mail, at a fixed rate, by carriages or vessels belonging to private persons, is a very different thing to the surrender of the postage to the proprietor of such carriages or vessels, which would seem to be only a preparatory step to placing the whole business in private hands. It would be thought a strange arrangement, if the postmaster-general were to give Mr. Sherman the postage of all the letters to York, or to pay Mr. Chaplain in the same manner for working the mail to Liverpool.

India requires a rapid and steady mode of communication with this country. Let it be conceded to her without delay, and placed on the most efficient footing; but let it be carried intoeffect by those to whom the duty more especially belongs—by the East-India Company. This plan will be liable to none of the objections which lie against all private associations, however respectable the members composing them. The East-India Company, long before it relinquished commerce, had ceased to be a mere association of traders, anxious only to increase their profits. They had become the rulers of one of the noblest empires upon the face of the earth, and their views had risen with their position. Now that they are altogether unembarrassed with the details of trade they are enabled to exercise the powers of government with a single reference to the welfare of the great community over which they rule. In their hands there could be no question as to the fulfilment of the pledges held out to the public. They would effect the communication ia the best manner, for they would have no temptation to do otherwise. In their hands, too, there could be no doubt as to the permanency of the communication. Having undertaken it without any view to profit, they would not be disappointed if it produced none. Once established, it would, therefore, be continued, and the only change to be looked for would be progressive improvement. If, therefore, those who desire the commnnication, desire also that it should be well performed, permanent, and progressive of science and the advancement of India in commerce and civilization, the East India Company affords the best instrument for accomplishing their purpose. The deep interest which prevails, in India as well as in England, with regard to the establishment of a regular steam-communication betweeen the two countries—the conflicting plans to which that interest has given birth,—afford a fitting opportunity to the governors of our eastern empire for taking upon themselves the execution of a measure recommended alike by its commercial, political and moral advantages.

It is obvious that steam-communication will be established in some way: of this, no one acquainted with India can possibly be ignorant. Seeing how ardently it is desired, and how likely it is to fail in any hands but theirs, there can be little doubt of the existence of a disposition to undertake its management, in that body which alone has the power of ensuring its success.

Some consideration however, must be had to expense, although this ought not to stand in the way of so important a design. It was the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the expense should be equally divided between the Company and the British Government. This would not be an unfair arrangement; but, perhaps, another plan, equally reasonable and equitable, would be, on the whole, more satisfactory, as it would undoubtedly be more simple.

The entire post-office arrangement between Great Britain and India should be immediately transferred to the East-India Company. This would not be liable to the objection which has been urged against the investment of private persons with the power of levying postage: for the East-India Company are, in fact, the governors of India, and the post-office, by being placed in their hands, will be placed where it ought to be. The British Government should carry the mail to Alexandria, or to such other port as might be agreed upon; and if this were accepted as the contribution of England to an object materially beneficial to the two countries, it would be, on her side, a very favourable bargain. The packet-establishment for the Mediterranean already existing, it would, in fact, cost the country little or nothing, while it would materially reduce the expense of the entire voyage to India. The passage over-land, and the voyage from Suez to India, should be effected at the charge of the Company. All merchant vessels proceeding to India should be required to carry letters for the Company, in the same manner as they now do for the postmaster-general; and the Company should be empowered to levy certain rates of postage, which, of course, would be higher upon letters directed to be forwarded by steam, than upon those left to the ordinary chance of sailing vessels. To render this plan complete and effective, the privilege of the company should be an exclusive one; and letters, with certain exceptions, analogous to those existing in the inland post-office of Great Britain, should be prohibited from passing by any other agency than that of the Company. This proposal would probably raise a loud, but brief, outcry. In the lack of argument, an unpopular word would be hurled at it with great energy and show of confidence. But this warfare would soon subside and die away. A similar regulation once existed as to the conveyance of letters between England and India, and still exists at home, without producing serious inconvenience to any one. The public post is an engine of vast public convenience. To mercanlile men, its benefits are in calculable; and every individual, however obscure, who ever has occasion to send or receive a letter, has his share in the advantage resulting from the certainty and celerity with which the mail is forwarded. In most cases, the post is the source of profit to the government; the sum which is thus collected beyond the expense may be regarded as a tax; but it is a tax of which no reasonable man complains, because he feels that while, on the whole, the transmission of letters is effected cheaper than it would have been private hands, it is also performed incomparably better. The tax, too, has one advantage over most others: every person contributes exactly in proportion to the benefit which he derives from the institution, and he who derives no benefit, pays nothing. This last condition would not indeed, apply to the transit of letters by steam to and from India; for, as the income could not at first be expected to equal the expense, the difference would be a charge upon the public finances. The probable advantages, however, would be so great, that the charge ought to be incurred; and it is very evident that those who enjoyed those advantages at less than their proper share of the cost, could have no cause to complain, and that no man ought to feel aggrieved at being expected to forward or receive his letters, through an establishment maintained solely on account of its public utility, and where he had his value, and more than his value, for his money. If the carriage of letters may, in any case, be confined to exclusive channels, why not between England and India? And if it *may* without wrong, *ought* it not, when a great public object it to be attained by the restriction, which cannot be so well effected in any other way? It is to be hoped, that this view of the subject may be thought worth the consideration of both the East-India Company and his Majesty's Ministers; and if they should see reason to think it a sound one, that they will suffer nothing to shake their conviction.—*Asiatic Journal for October.*

* Our Correspondent does not seem to be aware that the Association proposes that the King's Government should contribute £40,000 and the Company £25,000.—ED.

TIMES.—OCTOBER 18.

With regard to the Fifeshire folks who agreed or refused to dine with the learned Lord *Consort* of Stratheden, our readers will notice that the true character of the meeting may be instructively inferred as much from the class of persons who stayed away as from those who drank him to the skies. Sir John is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Cupar, a clergyman of the church of Scotland, who was universally esteemed in the country. The presence, therefore, of such of the State clergy as this fortunate State-lawyer had been familiar with from his youth, must naturally have been expected and desired, not only as a partial recognition of the still existing connexion between church and state, but as a mutual gratification to the learned official and to his father's surviving friends. It is not an ordinary difference in political opinion that could have prevented this. The circumstance of a young boy reared amidst the hospitality of their humble manses having come back among them as the highest legal adviser of His Majesty, was a novel and exciting one. On such an occasion a mere disagreement on speculative points of policy must have yielded instantaneously to the force of kindly feeling and early recollections, especially in the case of men so capable of swakening and cherishing the generous sentiments as Sir John Campbell on the one hand, and the Scottish clergy on the other. Now, without making any comment on the extraordinary and significant fact, we merely state that, bating Professor Gillespie (who, happening to be Sir John's brother-in-law, was recently relieved from the payment of a heavy annuity by Lord John Russell promoting the annuitant off the said brother-in-law's back), not a single minister of the established church, not one of Dr. Campbell's old clerical friends, was found at the dinner party recently given to his son!

But what was thus wanting on the part of the regular clergy was amply made up by a sectarian priest. The Cupar democrats having determined to feast Sir J. Campbell with his own favourite dishes, had hashed up a toast seasoned with spleen and sarcasm against the House of Lords, which, out of a delicate regard to the learned gentleman's predilections, they had the good taste to intrust to a reverend Momus of the nane of Johnston. Who this precious Mr. Johnston is we do not stop to inquire. For anything we know, he, with his sober "associate," Mr. Scott, may be exemplary members of the Leslie Temperance Society, as they are furious zealots of its Voluntary Church Association. For any thing we know, this great [illegible]ter of party destinies, who, with a stake in the country [illegible]e tune of 100*l.* a-year, is the honest advocate of the voluntary system which starves him, just as he is the rampant slanderer of the establishment which puts his associate brotherhood out of the market, and the implacable enemy of the British peerage, which will endeavour to survive in spite of him—for anything we know, this "meek and lowly" may abhor a profane and irreverent jesting with Scripture, as being a fully greater evil than either a Conservative aristocracy or a State church, on account whereof he daily watereth his couch with his tears. No matter: what says this reverend Johnston to his text of—

"Lord Holland and the Liberal peers of the House of Lords, and a speedy amendment to the conduct of the other members of that branch of the Legislature?"

Beginning with what he meant to be a specimen of apostolic humour about the inability of his visuals "to perceive the transcendant excellence of the peerage" as part of the constitution, he enlarges with a rich and savoury unction on the question of its supposed antiquity, and professes to trace its origin up to what he piously and reverently calls

"That famous naval commander, Father Noah."

That this piece of holy evangelical pleasantry should have been received by the godly of Cupar with roars of laughter and thunders of applause will occasion no surprise. We do not know whether any infidels happened to be present or not, but if there were, the new weapon which was thus added by this Christian divine to the armoury of satire furnished them by Voltaire, must have called forth their pæans of everlasting gratitude. Raillery is often more powerful and permanent in its results than argument itself; and as to cover a sacred object with ridicule is just to prevent it evermore from being thought of with respect, so when we see this reverend Mr. Johnston travestying the character of a Scripture patriarch—reducing NOAH from "a preacher of righteousuess" to the captain of a man-of-war—degrading him from being the possessor of a divine appointment down to the holder of an Admiralty commission—transferring him from the sanctuary to the quarter-deck—dismantling him of the venerable costume of the prophet, and dressing him out to the imagination with his navy blue, his white breeches, and smart cocked hat—when we are thus made to conceive of that eminent type of the founder of Christianity not as looking for his reward in Heaven, but as drawing regularly on the Navy Pay-office, and at last retiring with a pension, or a sinecure at Greenwich Hospital, Mr. John Johnston, the Secession minister at Leslie, who might as well speak of Abraham as an extensive sheep farmer, or of David as a fashionable opera composer, does thereby inflict an injury on revelation which no future efforts of his will ever be able to repair; and as he dined amidst the luxury-destroying civil institutions, so he may die with the consolation of having broken to shivers some of the most devout associations of his countrymen. *Note*, as Mr. Johnston would say with Matthew Henry, the pestilential effect of Whig-Radical principles in perverting and prostituting the most consecrated subjects to the purposes of party zeal.

THE ATLAS.—OCT. 9.

The actual state of parties in this country is a subject that would excite surprise among foreigners, and ought to excite humiliation among ourselves.

Taking the periodical press as the representative of these parties, what does it exhibit? A dishonesty which, if practised in the ordinary business of private life, would subject the offender to transportation, or even the gallows: a system of lying which is alone worthy of "the father of lies:" a malignity of which that infernal potentate might well be proud. A political opponent may be honourable, and even exemplary in all his private relations; but he must be represented as a knave. His talents may be of the highest order; but he must be carefully displayed as a fool. He may be one of the most disinterested, most generous, most magnanimous of men; but he must not be allowed to possess one single virtue. Whatever would shed lustre on his character must be concealed or perverted; whatever may injure him in the opinion of his fellow-countrymen must be invented, if it do not exist; and he must every where be exhibited as one whom every wise man should despise, and every good man detest.

Nor is the gross vulgarity, often the ruffianism, of the language in which such licentious falsehood is conveyed, less offensive to men of cultivated feeling than the falsehood itself. Who that reads some of our most popular publications—the *Times* and *Fraser*, for instance—would ever suppose that they were conducted by men who had mixed in good society, or who had any pretension to the character of gentlemen and scholars? (Scholars indeed few of them are; but they are men of considerable experience in life, and they fill what the world calls a respectable station in society.) The evil passions of our nature are active enough, and require the authority of reason and of discipline to repress: surely there is little wisdom, and less patriotism, in perpetually stimulating them to greater activity; in aggravating a malignity (that of party) already too rank for the peace of the community! Surely, too, good taste, omitting all higher considerations, should prohibit the use of epithets that ought to be confined to the lowest haunts of infamy! We have been accustomed for ages to execrate the Venetian bravo and the Spanish assassin; but we tolerate the existence of a greater evil, since it is one that strikes at the root of all honour and of all virtue. By representing the best men as actuated by the worst motives, you destroy one of the great incentives to virtue—human opinion. There is little courage, and therefore little honour, in this secret moral assassination. From the dark recessess of a newspaper office it is easy to send forth the envenomed shaft, but how ascertain who has winged its flight?

LORD BROUHAM'S LINE.

Though the Reformers of Edinburgh had no such object particularly in view—though their chief aim was to instruct Ministers as to the state of popular feeling in Scotland—they did, by inviting the almost forgotten Lord Brougham to a great political gathering, give him a famous opportunity of expiation those grievous offences to the people which he committed two years ago. He chooses to miss an occasion which is not likely to return. In what concerns himself, therefore, the public can feel no interest: what becomes of the Lord Brougham who, according to the opinion last expressed by him, thinks that the Grey Ministry proceeded too fast with Reform, is a matter of no consequence to Reformers. But there are reasons of a public nature why Lord Brougham's refusal to meet the Reformers of Edinburgh seems worthy of notice. Treating as it deserves the merely courteous excuse of ill-health, and coupling the refusal with the promise of activity in the House of Lords, it would appear that Lord Brougham disapproves of the well-understood object of the Edinburgh Reformers. There, under ordinary circumstances, would be an end of the matter. But, as things stand at present, on one who meddles with politics can help "taking a line." The Tories by their new policy, have managed that those who are not against them shall be for them. Finding that Lord Brougham reproves the Reformers of Edinburgh for wishing to revive the Whig-Radicalism, the Tories claim him as their own. The *Times* says, "Lord Brougham's answer and flat rejection of the proffered clap-trap, savours of nothing less than downright sanity, and leads us even to believe that he may hereafter he found now and then voting on the side of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst." The *Standard* also, and still more warmly, embraces the Ex-Chancellor, saying—

"We do not venture to predict how Lord Brougham will act in the approaching session. It is dangerous to predict the line to be taken by independent public men; but most dangerous in the case of a man like Lord Brougham, who with all his genius, sense, and good dispositions, has oftener than we could wish, fatally proved himself to be under the control of too sensitive and to easily excited feeling. Without, however, pretending to guess the precise line which Lord Brougham *will* take, we think we can safely infer, from the premises suggested, that his Lordship with not descend to the Ultra-Radical party, or implicitly indent himself to the service of the Whigs. He may, and we earnestly hope will, press his views of Law Reform and Charity Trusts Reform: and we anxiously wish him success in both. These are enterprises that will give full occupation even to his active and powerful mind; and they will raise for him monuments, far more honourable and enduring than were ever reared to the champions of faction.

"The reply to the Edinburgh deputation, as we read it, presents just that *caveat* against being claimed by any party, which we could expect from a wise and good man recently excaped from the trammels of party connexion, and resolved henceforth to prosecute his independent labours for the public benefit.

"Next to our gratification in knowing that the noble lord's health permits his return to public life, is the pleasure we feel in believing that he comes again to Parliament in a disposition like this—promising so much honour and happiness to himself, so much advantage to the country."—*Spectator, Oct. 15.*

MISCELLANEA.

In reference to some cases, we may enlarge the adage—"He is a wise man who speaks little," saying—He is a wise man who *writes* little. It is a very easy thing to scribble, as it is to jabber; but those who indulge their pens unlimitedly, expose themselves to various evils, equally with the exorbitant talkers. A practised writer, or speaker, full of pithy matter, may be allowed, on important occasions, to deliver voluminous discourses. To others, frequent copiousness is not permitted, any more than mediocrity to versifiers—*Non Dii, non homines*, &c.

And this leads us to point out the very important distinction between the circumstances under which a Frenchman and an Englishman writes about the United States. The Englishman, it is said, has the advantage in knowing the language better; and this is true, but only to a certain extent, as it sometimes leads him into serious mistakes. We speak not of insulated words, but rather of sentiments; and there is undoubtedly much in the current language of American society which conveys to an Englishman's mind a very different class of impressions from what the self-same words do to the understanding of a native. From the fallacies and misapprehensions to which this leads, a highly-gifted Frenchman like De Tocqueville, who acquired his practical knowledge of the English tongue in the United States, is exempted. The Englishman never suspects that he is taking up a wrong idea; the Frenchman distrusts himself, and inquires. But again—there is so very much in the institutions of America which assimilates them to the mother country, that an Englishman is extremely apt to overlook essential dissimilarities in the general resemblance; and thus, on many occasions, he may miss those very points of distinction upon which the real merits of the question turn. To a Frenchman, on the contrary, the whole is so new, that he studies without any bias one way or the other. All the institutions, and their mutual workings, are so different from what he has left behind him in his own country, that he sets about examining their actions and reactions without being prejudiced—an Englishman almost inevitably is, by the multitude of notions which have grown up in his mind through the constant contemplation of circumstanees so apparently similar, that it is always difficult and often impossible to distentangle them.—*Quarterly Review, for September.*

I allude to the settlement of Botany Bay, situate in the other hemisphere, in a happy latitute, on the eastern coast of New Holland. There, probably, in the course of two

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or three centuries, may arise, along the shores of the Pacific and Indian oceans, a vast empire, and a civilized, yet martial people; who, after subjecting the immense archipelago scattered by nature at the extremity of Asia, from New Guinea quite to Japan, will perhaps contest for the naval supremacy of the Pacific itself, with their countrymen established on the western shores of America. Such are the modes by which Providence diffuses moral, as well as religious light, over the dark and savage portions of the planet; transferring knowledge, civilization, liberty, and science, successively from one extremity of the earth to the other, in the lapse of revolving ages. Who can say that before the year 2500 from Christ, Europe, and peculiarly the western nations of this favoured quarter of the globe, now so illuminated, may not sink into the condition of Egypt, of the lesser Asia, and of Greece;—countries to which we fondly turn our eyes, as the cradles of art, of poetry, and of history! May not England fall to the level of that spot, which has been so beautifully denominated,

"Land of lost gods, and godlike men!"

while Van Diemen's Land, or California, (in whose vicinity, Swift, hardly more than century ago, placed his Lilliput and his Brobdingnag, as if out of the reach of geographical pursuit,) may enjoy freedom, arts, and letters! —*Burke from Wraxall.*

REVISION AND CORRECTION.—Not the least curious part of Dr. Parr's correspondence, is that which relates to his exquisite nicety in his literary labours, and his minute emendations of his text. He destroyed sheets because he perceived that "three succeeding paragraphs began with infinitive moods," and the word task occurred twice in two pages. He observes in one of his "fidgety letters about stops and syllables"—as Dr. Johnstone denominates them—"I feel the anxiety of Addison, who would cancel a sheet to alter a common particle; and it was by this particular care of his words that they put forth such beautiful blossoms and such delicious fruits." His friend Homer, under whose supervision his Preface to Bellendenus was printed in London, incurred trouble sufficient to craze any common brain. Commas, colons, and semicolons were the subjects of many angry epistles. Parr, sensible of his tormenting exactions, wrote to his worthy corrector of the press: "Now, Homer, your patience will be so much exercised, that you will be fitted for married life; and if you have not your reward in this life by *matrimony*, you will, after bearing all the trials I put in your way, be qualified to contend with Job himself for half the share of his reward in another." He had composed many monumental inscriptions, yet after he was elected to write that of Johnson, he read nearly *two thousand*, not, as he says in one of his letters, for the petty drudgery of gleaning scattered phrases, but for the nobler end of familiarizing his ear, eye, and mind, to the general structure of the composition, and the proper selection of topics. The tribute to Johnson does not exceed fourteen or fifteen lines in the lapidary arrangement. Exception having been taken to the phrase *probabili poetæ* in that inscription, he consulted so many scholars, to justify its propriety, that a volume might be made of his letters on the point. We are reminded by this question of the account in *Aulus Gellius*, of Pompey's application to the principal critics of Rome concerning the phrases *Consul Tertium Tertio*, and the decision of Cicero—to whom, as umpire, the choice between *Tertium* and *Tertio* was finally left—that Pompey should use the abbreviation *Tert.*, to avoid the possibility of incorrectness in public inscription. In printing his speeches, the late Mr. Canning indulged a solicitude akin to that of Parr; yet the stupendous shcolar and the academic orator were the two persons of their era who might have trusted with most composure or least hesitation, in the accuracy and sufficiency of their first effusions. But they knew the secret of durability and the efficacy of full-wrought excellence. If a contrast were wanted on this head, we should adduce, some pages of Parr's Dedication to the Tracts, or Preface to the Sequel, or of any one of Canning's Speeches as revised by himself for the last London edition, and place by them extracts from *Pelham* or the *Disowned*—books which are so much lauded in the daily papers. The extravagancies, blunders, and impropriеties of diction in the latter, are matched only by the dissoluteness of the morals which are painted, and the depravity of the sentiments and doctrines constituting that which, by a wretched perversion of language, is called the philosophy of this lawless scribble. We do not require it of ephemeral novelists to flounder in the sentences of Johnson or Parr,—to mimic the mannerism of lofty and lavish erudition; but some correctness of structure, some chasteness of style as well as purity of description, may be held indispensable in every work designed for the public eye.

The monument or obelisk in honour of the late Sir John Malcolm. G. C. B., on Langholm-hill, the foundation stone of which was laid about a twelvemouth ago, has been completed. Its height is 100 feet, and has a very fine effect in the scenery of that delightful district.—*Atlas.*

Most colonies have been established by men without education, without resources, without character—some were peopled by persons actually convicted of crime—or by those who, like the buccaneers, made crime their profession. Such was the colony of St. Domingo—and such is Australia now. But the New England settlers had far higher motives. They belonged to the independent classes of their own country. They were not lords, nor were they of the common people—neither were they rich, nor were they poor; but they were all, without exception, educated, and many of them were known in Europe for their talents and acquirements. They brought with them habits of order and diligence, and a rigid purity of morals; and as they were accompanied by their wives and families, they landed in the new wilderness with all their domestic relations entire. What most distinguished these Pilgrims, as they called themselves, was the object of their undertaking. They did not cross the Atlantic in search of wealth, but of freedom. They belonged, it is true, to the party the austerity of whose religious principles had acquired for them the name of Puritans; but their principles were not merely religious—they were strongly tinctured with democratic and republican theories. Indeed, it was these tendencies which had roused the jealousy of their adversaries, and led to that persecution which drove them to seek some rude and unfrequented quarter of the globe, where they could live according to their own opinions, worship God, and govern themselves in peace. M. de Tocqueville has a long and very interesting chapter on the consequences, both immediate and remote of this important peculiarity in the history of the first emigrants, namely, —that their piety, however ardent and sincere, was not exclusively of that speculative kind which takes no cognizance of the affairs of this world, since their religion was interwoven with, and gave its own solemn sanction to, their political Doctrines.—*Quarterly Review, for September.*

OBEDIENCE.—Palfrey's sermons are excellent, but the author carries his theory of a wife's *obedience* too far. The true word is *compliance*, and as much of this is due from the husband. Where "love and honour" prevail, mutual allowance and accommodation will not be wanting.

A young clergyman having, in the hearing of Dr. Parr, stated that he would believe nothing that he could not understand. "Then, young man," said the doctor, your creed will be the shortest of any man's I know."—*Atlas.*

The following description might have passed unnoticed, had it been the work of some obscure scribbler attempting to describe scenes which he never witnessed; but when painted by a fashionable Countess, it is not a little remarkable.—

I sauntered up towards the sofa on which Mrs. Mortimer and her lover had seated themselves, evidently as little restrained in their flirtation, by the presence of the crowd around them, as if they had been alone. For flirtation, however, there is certainly no place like a crowded route. *Oh! the things I have seen and heard therein without any one appearing either surprised or shocked!* Mrs. Mortimer was considered the Calypso of her day; but her charms being now considerably on the wane, she tried to repair them, much on the same principle and with much the same effect that experienced dealers adopt in their restoration of old pictures. Still she was, and particularly by candle-light, a fine, or what artists call, a picturesque woman; and, from the peculiar character of her beauty, might have served as a good model for a painter wishing to portray the unchaste wife of Potiphar. Her large bold eyes met those of her lover, for such it was plain he was, with an expression from which I turned with loathing; and her ungloved hand was suffered to rest in his, beneath the folds of her India shawl, which was conveniently draped to conceal this violation of decency. I felt my anger and my indignation excited by *their undisguised and disgusting freedom of manner, in presence of one of the most fashionable circles in London*; a circle in which their relative position seemed to be as perfectly understood, as, I regret to add, perfectly tolerated: and I left the apartment, sick at heart, and out of humour with the world—

If such scenes as this really take place in the assemblies of the great, we of the commonalty may thank our stars that they have not descended to our level; and it is an additional subject of comfort that the danger of example from that quarter is every day diminishing.—*Spectator, Oct.* 15.

It is reported that the nuptials of the young Duke of Roxburghe with the only daughter of Sir Charles Dalbiac are to take place immediately on his Grace coming of age, in July next.—*Morning Herald.* [In July next! The young Duke has been snapped up betimes; but it is a long while to July—let Miss Dalbiac beware.] —*Ibid.*

A word on the explanation given of memory. It is denied to be an original faculty, and is described as the repeated activity of the organ under whose cognizance the subject of remembrance is placed. This might be a sufficiently accurate account of what in the language of Stewart, is called conception. But there is in memory something more than the recurrence of the image—there is the recognition of its having been entertained before. Why should not the image appear always new?—always perceived, or thought of, as for the first time? The renewed activity of the organ supplies us with a repetition of the sensation or idea, but the very circumstance, by the addition of which it becomes a case of memory, is left unexplained. Resolve this if you will—and it is the simplest account which has ever been attempted—into an association with previous trains of thought and still it is unexplained by the phrenologist.

If we are told that the organ which is said to remember not only repeats the image, but does this with a consciousness of having produced it before, then, since its second modeof activity is so different from the first, what is gained by denying memory to be an original faculty? All that the phrenologist has done is this—he has made it a distinct original faculty of each of his remembering organs.—*Quarterly Review for Sept.*

CLIMATE OF THE CAPE.—In a recent letter from Sir John Herschel, full of astronomical investigations, the learned philosopher says, "You may form some idea of this climate, as regards clearness of sky, from what was told me by our professional governor, Colonel Bell, viz., that out of forty-two successive days he had been [illegible] three times disappointed in finding Venus with the [illegible] eye, in broad sunshine. At nine A. M., I read with ease, a few nights ago, the most involved parts of a lady's close-crossed letter by the light of an eclipsed moon, then near the zenith."—*Atlas.*

A prudent man ought to be guided by a demonstrated probability not less than by a demonstrated certainty.

'It is Betty's "Sunday out." Betty is a good girl: and what's more, good-looking; and moreover dresses well; and further is well-shaped; and eke respectable; and, in addition, is beloved by every body, especially by the handsome butcher in her street, who is single, and in a moment when butchers are as tender as their meat popped the question whether she had any prejudice against butchers; and Betty, like the candid creature she is answered that "She had no prejudice against any one:" when Crump—for that's his name—taking heart, asked her "If she would dislike being a butcher's wife?—and Betty, turning red and then pale and then red again, replied, "That she would as lief be a butcher's wife as a baker's, for that matter, with the *purvisor* that she liked the butcher better than the baker:"—so that the thing is as good as settled that she is to be Mrs. Crump. And this is the reason why she looks so red, broiling, and fluttered to-day. She has a dozen friends to whom she must tell the important secret; they live at all corners of the town, and miles apart; but she means to visit them all:—if she does, she will make a circuit which would tire a horse. I foresee that she will knock up at the second or third stage, and be glad of a dish of tea, a happy shedding of tears with some female friend at the turn in her fortunes, and an omnibus back, that she may get home in good time, as *missus* is mighty particular about servants coming home early. Betty's heart is full—too full; and so are her pockets, crammed with apples, oranges, cakes, a top, two whistles, and three balls which came over her master's wall, heaven knows how mysteriously—presents these for her "*nevies* and nieces, bless their dear little hearts!" Some of her mistress's cast-off things; a large lump of dripping; some tea and sugar—(mind, of her own purchasing); and an extensive miscellany of broken victuals, are all done up in a bundle for the poor widow who was like a mother to her when she was a little motherless girl. She deserves to be Mrs. Crump, especially as Crump is doing well and is a worthy, honest fellow. Why, there he is!—he has met her "quite *promiskus*," as he says, but any one may read in his eyes that that is a trick of love:—he puts her arm in his; insists upon carrying her bundle; and away they go—Betty blushing and embarrassed, but happy—Crump proud of his dear little Betty, and not wholly unconscious of the untarnished merits of his boot-tops. It is a match.'—*Glances at Life in City and Suburb.*

BEHAVIOUR AT THE DINNER TABLE.—When the servant announces "Dinner!" to the company assembled in the waiting-room, you must offer your arm to the lady with whom you have been conversing, and conduct her politely to the dining-room. The lady of the house, of course, goes first, and you and all the other couples 'follow the leader.'

In offering your arm, curve it outward, gracefully. I once heard of a tall, bony gentleman, who thrust out his elbow so suddenly (it was extremely sharp), that it hit the lady in the side, cut open her silk dress, and caused her to scream violently, fearing she had been stabbed!

You see how dangerous these angular sort of movements are!

In approaching a dinner-table, the *ladies* should always be permitted to seat themselves first: as to the particular part of the table, *that* is always arranged by the host or his lady, whom in this respect you must also be solicitous to obey. For my own part, I like the French plan, of pinning the name of the guest to a napkin, which prevents all confusion.

Infinite care is requisite on your part to prevent a lady from being necessitated to *ask* you for anything she may require at table: you should anticipate all her little wants, less in words, than by a graceful flexibility of countenance and manner; and without any interruption of the conversation you may be engaged in with her, or others. Such conversation should be carried on in a voice of gentle and equable volume.

The art of Carving is a very necessary accomplishment, but it can only be acquired by considerable practice. If, therefore, you should be ignorant of it, you must exercise a little tact, so as to procure some friend to be your substitute. I once heard my friend R * * * somewhat wittily remark, that 'a person who could not carve, was fit only for the *Sandwich* Islands.' If you sit near the lady of the house, you must select an early period of the dinner at which to take wine with her. Bowing your head, you should smile blandly, and half reaching to the decanter, utter in a soft tone, "Shall I have the pleasure,——:" she will bow politely in return; when you must about half fill her glass and then your own; you then make another very slight obeisance before taking the glass to your lips. This piece of etiquette being over, you are at liberty to *Hob-and-nob* with any person at table, whether lady or gentleman; though, if your sweetheart be there, you will in common gallantry select her first.

Silver forks are now common at every respectable table; and for my part, I cannot see how it is possible to eat a dinner comfortably without them. The fingers are the natural forks, and the best—but they are not fashionable; and next to them is the capacious fork of silver. You should divide your viands, and then use the fork exclusively, holding in the left hand a pellet of bread close to the plate, as a sort of assistant. Always use the napkin before drinking wine; and if you are intent upon the latter with a lady opposite you, desire the gentlemen next her with simply, "*May I trouble you*"—to fill her glass.

When the *Dessert* appears, you should make an offer to the lady of the various kinds of fruit You should crack the nuts for her, and deposit the kernels on her plate; apples should be peeled, and cut in four parts; oranges should be peeled, and then *cut in slices* extremely thin, and powdered over with white sugar. It is impossible for a lady to eat an orange in any other way without stretching her mouth,—spirting the juice over her dress and into other peoples' eyes,—and staining her delicate skin the colour of a frog's!.—*Book of Etquette.*

SWISS MAENS OF DEFENCE.—It would be politic and desirable for France to seek some means of setting this question peaceably. Whatever the mere population of the Cantons may be, the Swiss are a warrior people among the boldest, hardiest, and most skilful that ever fought. Their country is one vast fortress. From the outer extremity to the centre there is a terrible succession of ports, impreguable in the hands of a force so numerous and so enthusiastic in defence of the national honour as all accounts assure us the Swiss mountaineers would be found were France to prosecute this ungraceful quarrel. Switzerland was divided within herself when, during the wars of France and Austria, towards the close of the last century, the country was repeatedly overrun, and when Bonaparte afterwards oppressed it. But the successful struggle, now to all appearance less likely to fail than ever, which the officers of Don Carlos have so long maintained in a district not one-third the size of Switzerland, nor one-tenth so strong against an army which open ground must have annihilated them in single fortnight, may serve to assist us in framing some conjecture as to the front presented by the Alpine citadel of the Cantons, now one and all animated by a common sense of injury against a French or any other invading host. Far better that Louis Philip should negotiate in time, and on principles which may meet support from the general morality of Europe. We recommend to attention the daily news from Switzerland.—*Times, October* 15.

Soon after his return to Windsor, the king celebrated with great splendour the Prince of Wales's birthday. Among the sons and daughters of the crown who assisted at that ceremony, was Prince William Henry, third in order of birth. Having been destined by his father for the naval service, he had proceeded, when very young, to America and the West Indies, as a midshipman, under the superintendence of Admiral Digby. There he soon gave proof, not only of personal courage, but of ardour and capacity. No prince of England since James, Duke of York, (afterwards James the Second,) had been brought up to the sea.

Having completed about this time his twenty-third year, he expressed much importance to be created a peer, as his elder brother, Frederic, had beeh on attaining to the age of majority. Independent however of the Duke of York's greater proximity to the throne, his majesty always felt a degree of predilection for his second son. He likewise knew or believed that the Prince of Wales possessed and exercised a great ascendant over the mind of William Henry. These motives, together with a reluctance to argument, the pecuniary pressure of the royal family on the nation, induced the king to reject the importunate solicitations made to him on the subject. Mortified at the denial, and naturally anxious to perform some public part upon the great political threatre of the world, the prince determined, if he could not take his seat among the peers, at least to reach the lower house. With that view, in the anticipation of an approaching dissolution of parliament, he took measures for procuring his return, as one of the members for Totness, in the county Devon, Probably, such an election, if it ever had taken place, would have been pronounced invalid and null by the house of commons. But the experiment was not made. About nine months after the time of which I speak, in May 1789, George the Third created him Duke of Clarence; observing as I have been assured, at the moment when he signed the patent, "I well know that it is another vote added to Opposition."—*Wraxall's Memoirs.*

It is rumoured that his grace the Duke of Buccleugh will succeed Lord Yarborough as commodore of the royal yacht squadron.—*Atlas.*

Colonel Aaron Burr died at his residence, on Staten Island, near New York, a few days before the last packet sailed for England. He was eighty years of age Colonel Burr was one of the most remarkable men of the American Revolution. As a soldier, few displayed greater gallantry or capacity for command; though he never rose above the rank of Colonel. He was educated as a lawyer; and during the latter part of his life, was engaged in some important causes. He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1801, in Jefferson's first Presidency. On the 10th of July 1804, while he was yet in office he fought the celebrated duel with General Hamilton, which frustrated all his ambitious schemes; though he supposed that, could he put Hamilton out of the way, his own election as President was certain. A more deliberate murder than that of Hamilton was never perpetrated. Burr had determined to kill him; and, for this purpose, practised pistol-firing assiduously. He then sought a quarrel with Hamilton; who went to the field with a certainty of being shot. Burr fastened a handkerchief to his wrist, and held it with his left hand to steady his right when he fired. Hamilton fell: and such was the horror, even among a nation of duellists, of the atrocious conduct of Burr, that from the day of the duel to the day of his death, he was looked upon as an outcast by the great body of his countrymen. He headed an expedition destined to attack Mexico, contrary to the American laws. It was, in fact, a buccaneering expedition. Burr was taken and tried at Richmond; but, owing to some legal flaw, escaped. He lived in great poverty for some time; but having recovered a considerable property for two ladies, received as his reward an annuity, on which he lived till his death. In person, Burr strongly resembled Grahame of Claverhouse as described by Scott. He was low of stature, and slightly made; but had a piercing eye, a finely chiselled mouth and nose, and a noble forehead. His voice, too, was remarkably sweet, and his manners mild and persuasive.—*Spectator*

Prince Polignac has addressed the following [illegible] to the chief editor of the *Courrier Français*:—"[illegible] ber 11, 1836. Sir,—In your paper of the 7th inst. you mention a visit, which was lately paid by M. [illegible] to the ex-Ministers confined at Ham. M. [illegible], with whom I am not acquainted, has, in fact, been here, but he only visited one of the prisoners, and I am not that one; consequently the details of the conversation which you mention cannot regard me: neither do those [illegible] contained in your paper of the 7th inst. If, during the hard trials I am subjected to by Providence, I [illegible] avoid a vain, puerile, and ostentatious display of firmness, believe, Sir, that I am not less able to support my [illegible] sufferings with the calm courage befitting a man of honour. I beg you will insert this letter in your next number, and receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration. Prince POLIGNAC."

The Jamaica papers announce the departure of the Marquis of Sligo, and the arrival and inauguration of his successor, Sir Lionel Smith. This ceremonial took place on the 3d of September. It was attended with a dispute somewhat ludicrous, as all such disputes are, on the subject of precedence. Sir Joshua Rowe, Chief Justice, took the right hand of the Governor, and the Bishop the left which was the Speaker's place, and which he claimed. Though the Speaker called the Bishop to order, that dignitary did not attend to the hint. The Speaker and the whole house, feeling insulted by this proceeding, "retired from the procession." The new Governor is acquitted of all blame, but the affair remains unadjusted, the *Kingston Chronicle* of September 3, which gives the details, adding that "the House is bound to resent the insult." Sir [illegible] Smith, it is said, has caused a general "turn out" of all the clerks employed in the office under Mr. Nunes, substituting others for those who surrounded the Marquis of Sligo.

Speaking of the ex-Governor, the *Jamaica Despatch* of Sept. 7 says—"A sort of calm has succeeded the most violent political feeling that ever was known in Jamaica. This Marquis of Sligo has left us."—*Times, Oct.* 18.

That Lord Lyndhurst's eloquence has been formed in the school of Beliel, appears to admit of no doubt whatever, and, in justice to that noble and learned person, it must be admitted that his fallen archetype, as described by Milton could scarcely have excelled him in the dexterous use of those arts of deception by which truth is sought to be concealed, and a colouring of fairness and justice thrown upon proceedings which, if truly represented, could scarcely have met with approval in Pandæmonium itself. Yet, with all his perverted talents, pernicious gifts, unrivalled adroitness, this consummate artist in infernal dialects was completely baffled by Lords Holland and Melbourne, who exposed his misrepresentations, refuted his arguments, retorted his sarcasms with unsparing severity, and laid bare to every eye the real objects at which his selfish ambition has been aiming in the course he has lately pursued; and his "last words" have gone to the public, accompanied with a running commentary, which cannot fail to enable every unprejudiced man in the nation to form a right opinion as to the extraordinary system of policy of which Lord Lyndhurst has made himself at once the Coryphæus and exponent. But this is not all. When a man offers a gratuitous defence of his own conduct, and that of those with whom he has acted, the very fact of doing so implies that this conduct may be impeached, that, in short, it requires to be defended; and when such a defence, or rather "apology," falls—when it is shown to be founded on the grossest distortion of facts, and the most sophistical artifices of argument—when the whole tissue is at once torn asunder by the touch of truth and of reason—surely no situation can be more deplorable than that of him who has thus challenged inquiry, none can be an object of greater pity and contempt than the man who is attainted by the verdict which he had so boldly defied. But such is the actual predicament of Lord Lyndhurst. To this favour he has come, notwithstanding those great and acknowledged abilities "of which God gave him the use, but the devil the application." Never did public man stand before the country in a plight more woful and humiliating. He came down to battle with the assumed air of a Jupiter Tonans, and he left the field in the more natural, though not more ludicrous, character of a Jupiter Scapin.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

As long ago as the spring of 1781, breakfasting with him at the Cocoa-tree coffee-house, Lord Surrey assured me that he had purposed to give an entertainment when the year 1783 should arrive, in order to commemorate the period when the dukedom would have remained three hundred years in their house, since its creation by Richard the Third. He added, that it was his intention to invite all the individuals of both sexes whom he could ascertain to be lineally descended from the body of *Jockey of Norkfolk*, the first duke of that name, killed at Bosworth field; "But having already," said he, "discovered nearly six thousand persons sprung from him, a great number of whom are in very obscure or indigent circumstances and believing, as I do, that as many more may be in existence, I have abandoned the design."—*Wraxall's Memoirs.*

Sir Ralph Payne, with whom I was well acquainted, always appeared to be a good-natured, pleasing well-bred man. His *Star* rendered him like Sir John Irwine, Sir William Gordon, Sir George Warren, and other Knights of the Bath of that period, a conspicuous as well as an ornamental member of the house of commons; but he was reported not always to treat his wife with kindness. Sheridan calling on her one morning, found her in tears which she placed, however, to the account of her monkey who had expired only an hour or two before, and for whose loss she expressed deep regret. "Pray write me an epitaph for him," added she; "his name was *Ned.*" Sheridan instantly penned these lines:

"Alas! poor Ned
My monkey's dead!
I had rather by half
It had been Sir Ralph."

Wraxall's Memoirs.

The Christianity which we have in view is not incompatible with the ordinary enjoyments and accomplishments of polished life. Hannah More, the most rigid of the practicians, concedes that every kind of knowledge which appears to be the result of reflection and natural taste, becomingly on a woman;—that the fine arts, polite literature, elegant society, are among the lawful and liberal and fitting recreations of the upper classes; that the time passed in refined and intellectual intercourse may be considered as among the beneficial as well as pleasant portions of existence. The moral tendencies of intellectual pursuits are universally recognized: the improvement of the mental faculties increases the moral capacity, and represses and defecates the passions. A female of enlightened judgment, elegant attainments, and social merits, adds, as it were, infusive weight to her example as a conscientious [illegible] known to execute thoroughly the severer or familiar duties, and to prefer the useful to the merely agreeable employments.

AMERICAN WONDERS.—On the death of a patient of a celebrated medical practitioner of that country it was deemed desirable to have a *post mortem* examination, as the complaint had been a little puzzling to the learned Doctor; when upon opening the body, there was discovered 11lb. 10 oz. of solid ice! The deceased was said to belong to a tee-total society.—*American Paper.*

The tent prepared for the King of the French at Compiegne is one of the sumptuous follies of Marshall. It costs nearly 400,000 francs (16,000*l.* stirling)! It required sixteen horses to convey it to Compiegue, and each time it is pitched the expense is is from 7000 to 8000 francs.—*Gazetie de France.*

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